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MESSAGE!

President Cleveland's First Message.

Condition of the Country and Its Requirements.

Treats the Tariff, Civil Service anp Coinage to Interest Every Person.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's First Annual to Congress.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8, 1885.

The President's Message to the Congress of the United States.

Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty and his personal virtues, will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow countrymen, were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and benediction.

The constitution which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the president to give to congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to federal legislation. While the executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

The contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the government under the constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each.

The spirit of the comity and co-operation which is essential to the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people, the jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, suppliments their suffrages, and before the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

PEACE WITH ALL NATIONS.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, the maintenance of good faith in all our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations and the consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

THE ARGENTINE CLAIM.

The Argentine government has revived the long dorment question of the Falkland Islands, by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop-of-war Lexington in breaking up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831 and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington and the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by the Argentine colonists, this government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

MINISTER KEILY'S CASE.

The question has arisen with the government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having under my constitutional prerogative appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competency as a minister to that court, the government of Austria-Hungary invited this government to take cognizance of cetain exceptions based upon allegations against the personal acceptibility of Mr. Keily, the appointed envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the constitution since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle in our government. The Austria-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keily as the envoy of the United States, and his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nomination and the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the secretary of legation, acting as charge 'd affairs ad interim.

THE GUATEMALA WAR.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several states into a single government. In these contests between our neighboring states the United States forebore to interfere actively but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerants and by such counsel contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquility in that locality.

THE COLOMBIA INSURRECTION.

The exigencies growing out of the civil war in the United States of Colombia, demanded of the government at the beginning of this administration the employment of an armed force to fulfill its guarantees under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty and mindful of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to this isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficaciously preventing the transit and its accessories from being interrupted or embarrassed." The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily envolved force where the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignity of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfilment of its duty by this government was highly appreciated by the government of Colombia and has been followed by an expression of its satisfaction. High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the isthmus by the re-establishment of the constituted government, there being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn. Pending these occurrences, a question of much importance was presented by the decrees of the Colombian government, proclaiming the closure of certain ports in the hands of insurgents and declaring that the vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports, not in the possession of the government, but held by hostile partisans, could not be recognized, neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed "hostes humani generis" within the precepts of international law, whatever might be the definition and penalty of their acts under the municipal law of the state against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this government of the Colombian propositions did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerant status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to negotiate conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims by foreign citizens, arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction by and at the sole cost of the United States of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the senate pending the action of that body thereon. I withdrew the treaty for reexamination and attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from re-submission to the senate. Maintaining as I do the policy of a line of presidents from Washington's day, which proscribes entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, of the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic and we must be conscious of that irrestible tide of commercial expansion, which as the concomitant of our active civilization day by day is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production by transportation and communication to which steam and electricity has given birth. But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committted to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments; therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or the right outside of our territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagement to defend the territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie. While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal, is to be encouraged, I am of the opinion that any scheme to that end, to be considered with favor, should be free from the features alluded to. The Teuhantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists, to afford an entirely practical transit for vessels and cargoes by means of the ship railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantage of such a route, if feasable over others more remote from the axile lines of traffic between Europe and the Pacific and particularly between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America are deserving of consideration. Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritiee areas of the world must be for the world's benefit—a trust for mankind, to be be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities, or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by this government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign state, whose responsibility and rights we should share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use and would moreover entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our national policy or present means.

OUR INTER-OCEANIC ROUTES.

The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier administrations, which, long before the conditions of maritine intercourse was changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic transit across the American isthmus and consecrated in its advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations, and through the formal obligation of treaties toward such realization the efforts of my administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who while secretary of state, in 1858, announced that what the United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of its people, is the security and neutrality of the interoceanic routes which lead through it to the construction of three transcontinental lines wholly within our territory and uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. This has been accompanied by results of the most interesting and impressive nature and has created new conditions, not in the routes of the commerce only, but in political geography which powerfully affect our relations toward and necessarily increase our interests in any transcontinental route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or other contingencies for uses inimical to both.

Transportation is a factor in cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our existence already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendencies of monopoly which is inherent in the consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any interoceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the route open to all nations, and subject to the ambitious and warlike necessities of none.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route made by Chief Engineer Menscal will be communicated for your information. The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chili, in Peru and Bolivia, are the subject of the negotiation for a Claims Convention with Chili, providing for their submission to arbitration. The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the Treaty of 1880, restrictive of the imigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination. The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unoffending Chinamen indisputably within the protection of the treaties and law were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific Slope may find vent in similar demonstrations. All the power of this government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men, not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our domestic peace and the good relationship we strive to maintain with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give earnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

THE CONGO STATE.

The Independent State of the Congo has been organized as a government under the sovereignity of his majesty, the King of the Belgians, who assumes its Chief magistracy in his personal character only, without making the new State a dependency on Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted reign, owing all it has of quickening civilization to the benificence and philanthropic spirit of the monarch should have the advantage and security of its benevolent supervision. The action taken by this Government last year in being the first to recognize the flag of International Association of the Congo has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality, which has succeeded to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter to discuss methods whereby the Congo basin might be kept open to the world. Delegates attended in behalf of the United States with the understanding that their part should be merely deliberative, without imparting to the result anything of character so far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to indisposition of this Government to share in any disposal by an International Congress of jurisdiction of question in remote foreign territories. The results of the conference were embodied in a formula of the nature of an International Convention, which laid down certain obligations purporting to be binding on the signatories, subject to ratification within one year. Notwithstanding the reservation under which the delegates of the United States attended, their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those of the plenipotentiaries of other governments, thus making the United States appear without reserve or qualification, as signatures do against international engagement upon the signers, the conservation of the territorial integrity of district regions, where we have no established interests or control. This government does not, however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in the premises as at all impaired, and holding that an engagement to share in the obligation of enforcing neutrality in the remote valley of the Congo would be in alliance, whose responsibilities we are not in a position to assume, I abstain from asking the sanction of the Senate to that general act The correspondence will be laid before you, and the instructive and interesting report of the agent sent by this Government to the Congo country and his recommendations for the establishment of commercial agencies on the African coast, are also submitted for your consideration. The Commission appointed by my predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries and report on the methods of enlarging the commercial relations of the United States therewith, has submitted reports which will be laid before you. No opportunity has been omitted to test fy the friendliness of this government towards Corea, whose entrance into the family of treaty powers United States were the first to recognize. I regard with favor the application made by the Corean government to be allowed to employ American officers as military instructors, to which the assent of Congress becomes necessary, and I am happy to say this request has the concurrent sanction of China and Japan. The arrest and imprisonment of Julio R. Santos, a citizen of the United States, by the authorities of Ecuador, gave rise to a contention with that government, in which his right to be released, or to have a speedy and impartial trial on announced charges, and with all guarantees of defense stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was, after an alleged trial and conviction, eventually included in a general decree of amnesty and pardoned by the Ecuadorian execitive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government but insisted upon by our own.

FRENCH CLAIMANTS.

The amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission to be due from the United States to French claimants on account of injuries suffered by them during the war of secession, having been appropriated by the last Congress, has been duly paid the French government.

The act of February 25th, 1885, provided for a preliminary search of the records of the French Prize Court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoliations committed prior to 1801. The duty has been performed and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France, notwithstanding the abundant evidence of the absence of the presence of sanitary danger in its use, still remains, but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria, and other countries, where such food products are absolutely excluded, without present prospect of reasonable change. The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention, by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the Imperial Government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate, just attitude taken by this Government with regard to this class of questions, will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

CAROLINE ISLANDS.

The dispute of Germany and Spain relative to the domination of the Caroline Islands has attracted attention of this Government by reason of extensive interests of American citizens having grown up in those parts during the past thirty years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law. While standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers, to both of which the Uniten States are friendly, this Government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce, or there domiciled, and has so informed the Governments of Spain and Germany.

NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the first resolution of March 3, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July, of this year, in the midst of the venturesome operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding reached with her majesty's government in June last, whereby the assurance was obtained that no interruption of these operations should take place during the current fishing season. In the interest of the good neighborhood and the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the question of the North America fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the entexsary arrangements so desirable were negotiated, I recommend that the congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the governments of the United States and Great Britian, shall be respectfully represented and charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two governments and their respective citizens on the coast of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests are intimately related to the other general questions dependent upon the contiguity and intercourse. Consideration thereof in all their equities might also properly come within the purview of such a commission and latitude of the expression on both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be permitted.

THE ARCTIC STEAMER.

The arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by her majesty's government to aid in the relief of the Greeley expedition was after the successful attainment of that humane purpose, returned to Great Britain in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act March 3, 1885.

THE BRITISH EXTRADITION TREATY.

The inadequacy of the existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by the United States, stipulated for the surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes, no less inimical to the social welfare, should be embraced and the proceedure of extradition be brought in harmony with the present international practices. Negotiations with her majesty's government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870. I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of Cession with Russia, follows the debarkation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impractible as a general fact. In the unsettled state of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes us that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful. I recommed, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoissance by officers of the United States to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited her majesty's government to consider with us with the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridan of observations or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expense survey of the whole.

RELATIONS WITH HAYTI.

The late insurrectionary movements in Hayti having been quelled, the government of that republic has made prompt provision for adjusting the losses suffered by foreigners, because of hostilities there, and the claims of certain citizens of the United States will be in this manner determined. The long pending claims of two citizens of the United States, Pelletier and Lazare, have been disposed of by arbitration and an award in favor of each claimant has been made which by the terms of the engagement is final. It remains for congress to provide for the payment of the stipulated moiety of the expenses.

A CITIZEN RESCUED.

A question arose with Hayti during the past year, by reason of the exceptionable treatment of an American citizen, Mr. Bokkellen, a resident of Port au Prince, who on suit by creditors residing in the United States was sentenced to imprisonment and under the operation of a Haytian statue was denied the relief secured to a native Haytian. This government asserted his treaty right to equal treatment with the natives of Hayti in all suits at law. Our contention was denied by the Haytian government which, however, while still professing to maintain the ground taken against Mr. Van Bokkelen's right terminated the controversy, by setting him at liberty without explanation.

THE CHOLERA.

An international conference to consider the means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases, was held in May last and adjourned to meet again on further notice. An expert delegate on behalf of the United States has attended its sessions and will submit a report.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and commercial intimacy exist as the natural, and growing consequence of our similarity of institutions and geographical propinquity.

The re-location of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, eastward of the Rio Grande, under the convention of July 28, 1882, has been unavoidably delayed; but I apprehend no difficulty in securing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment. The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article, signed in February last, and since ratified by both sides. As this convention, so important to the commercial, welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally ratified by treaty making branch, I express the hope that the legislation needed to make it effective may not be long delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprises to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister republic. The lines of railway penetrating to the heart and capital of the country bringing the two people in mutually beneficial intercourse. The facilities of transit add to profitable commerce, create new markets and furnish avenues to other isolated communities. I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico to Tehauntapec. With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of her late disastrous conflict with Chili and with revolution against Civil authority in that country it is hoped that pending war claims of our citizens will be adjusted in conformity with the notification given by the government of Peru. The existing treaties of commerce and extradition between the United States and that country will terminate March 31, 1886.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, detailed for the purpose, is now on his way to Siberia bearing the testimonials voted by congress to those who generously succored survivors of the unfortunate "Jeannette" expedition.

WITH SPAIN.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. The long pending claim of the owners of the ship "Masonic" for loss suffered through the admitted dereliction of the Spanish authorities in the Phillipine islands, has been adjusted by arbitration and an indemnity awarded.

The principles of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and constantly adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying confirmation. Other questions with Spain have been disposed of or are under diplomatic consideration with a view of a just and honorable settlement. The operations of the commercial agreement with Spain of January 2 and February 13, 1884, has been found inadequate to the commercial needs of the United States and the Spanish Antilles, and the terms of the agreement are subjected to conflicting interpretations in these islands.

Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty not open to these objections, on the line of the general policy touching the neighborly intercourse of proximate communities, to which I elsewhere advert, and aiming moreover at removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions, and although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to delay its announcement.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

An international copyright conference was held at Berne in September on the invitation of the Swiss Government. The Envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing this Government to the results, even by signing the recommendatory protection adopted. The interesting and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to affect the object in view, and while there may be a question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or by specific treaty, the matured views of the Berne conference caanot fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

TREATY WITH TURKEY.

The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that Government. While there is a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of terminination given, yet, as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under the favored nation guarantees of the prior treaty of 1830, and as the usual treatment is admitted by the porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of this Government to the revision of the Ottoman tariffs, in which the treaty powers have been invited to join. Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be effected by the Porte's non-acquiescence in the right of expatriot and by the imposition of religious tests as condition of residence in which this government can not concur. The United States must hold in their intercourse with every power that the status of their citizens is to be respected, and equal civil privileges accorded to them without regard to creed, and affected by no considerations save those growing out of domiciliary return in the

land of original allegiance or of unfulfilled personal obligations which may survive under municipal laws after such voluntary return.

VENEZUELA.

The negotiations with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the mixed commission constituted under the treaty of 1866, was resumed in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuela envoy in the principal point advanced by this government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, has been agreed upon, and will, I hope, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Under Sect. 3659 of the Revised Statutes, bonds held in trust by the United States, and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a rate of interest not less than 5 per cent. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest, the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid. The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretions. It being contrary to the general rule of this government to allow interest on claims, I recommend the repeal of the provision in question and the disposition under a uniform rule of the accumulations from investments of trust funds.

CITIZENSHIP.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship and naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statute provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating an improper acquisition of citizenship under a fraudulent decree of naturalization.

The privileges and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care and extended to those only who in good faith to assume its duties and responsibilities, when they should be protected in privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the intent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance, without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original government. I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrease of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intention to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inviolate status which legislation may properly define.

The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domiciled alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not a citizen of the United States. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define this right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffic near our shores, suggests especially liberal intercourse between them and the United States. Following the treaty of 1883 with Mexico, which rested on the basis of a reciprocal exemption from custom duties, other similar treaties were initiated by my predecessor. Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interests in the Antilles, steps were taken to attain these ends by a treaty of commerce. A similar treaty was afterwards signed by the Dominican republic; subsequently overtures were made by her Britanic Majesty's Government for a like mutual extension of commercial intercourse with the British West Indian, and South American dependences, but without result. On taking office I withdrew for reexamination the treaties signed with Spain and Santa Domingo, then pending before the Senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar alone duties were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantages offered in exchange; even where it intended to relieve our consumers, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered our importation such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen, under the favored nation clauses of the treaties with other nations. As a further objection, it is evident that tariff regulation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the safety and welfare of our Government. Emergency calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should exist to hamper the action of the Government. By the fourteenth section of the shipping act, approved June 26th, 1884, certain reductions and contingent exemptions from tonnage dues, were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central American, the West India Islands, the Bahamas, and Bermudas, Mexico, and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama. The governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, and Norway, have asserted, under the favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect to vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. This government, however, holds that the privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, ensuring to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in traffic between this country and any port within the defined scene, and no warrant exists under the most favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territories form so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country, and equally offer to us, natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desirable.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

I earnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests. At every post where a representative is necessary the salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries, the so-called notarial extra-official fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisities, should be done away with. Every act requiring the certification and seal of the officer should be taxable at schedule rates, and the fee therefor returned to the Treasury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the Consular Service would be self-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present necessaries. In further prevention of abuses, a system of Consular Inspection should be instituted. The appointment of a limited number of secretaries of legation at large, to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular for temporary service at missions, which for any cause may be without a head, should also be authorized.

I favor also the authorization for the detail of officers of the regular service as military or naval attaches at legations. Some foreign governments do not recognize the union of consular with diplomatic functions. Italy and Venezuela will only receive the appointee in one of his two capacities. But this does not prevent the requirement of a bond and submission to the responsibilities of an office whose duties he can not discharge. The superadded title of consul-general should be abandoned at all missions.

I deem it expedient that a well-devised measure for the reorganization of the extra Territorial Courts in Oriental countries should replace the present system, which labors under the disadvantage of combining judicial and executive functions in the same offices. In several Oriental countries generous offers have been made of premises for housing the legations of the United States. A grant of land for that purpose was made some years since by Japan and has been referred to in the annual message of my predecessor. The Siamese Government has made a gift to the United States of commodious quarters in Bangkok.

In Corea the late minister was permitted to purchase a building from the Government for legation use. In China the premises rented for the legation are favored as to local charges. At Tangier the house occupied by our Representative has been for many years the property of this Government, given for that purpose in 1822, by the Sultan of Morocco. I approve the suggestion here ofore made that in view of the condition of life and administration in the Eastern countries, the legation buildings in China, Japan, Corea, Siam, and, perhaps, Persia, should be owned and furnished by the Government with a view to permanency and security. To this end I recommend that authority be given to accept gifts alluded to in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries named with provision for furniture and repairs. A considerable saving in rentals would result.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTIAL EXPOSITION,

held at New Orleans last winter with the assistance of the Federal Government attracted a large number of foreign exhibits, and proved of great value in spreading among the concourse of visitors from Mexico, Central, and South America a wider knowledge of the various manufactures and productions of this country, and their availability in exchange for the productions of these regions.

Past Congress have had under consideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The odium of the policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paintings of foreign artists and exempts the productions of American artists residing abroad and who receive gratuitously advantages and instructions is visited upon our citizens engaged in art culture in Europe, and have caused them with practical enunciations to favor the abolition of such an ungracious distinction, and in their interest and for other obvious reasons I strongly recommend it.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances of the several branches of the government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to the practical operation of this important department, and his recomendation in the direction of simplification and economy—particularly on the work of collecting customs, duties, etc.—are especially urged upon the attention of Congress. The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were $322,690,706.38; of this sum $181,471,939.34 was received from customs, and $112,498,725.54 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as given above were $24,829,165.54 less than those for the year ending June 30, 1884. The diminution embraces a falling off of $13,595,550.42 in the receipts from customs, and $9,968,346.87 in the receipts from internal revenue. The total ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year were $265,022,693,550, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of $6,346,377,027. This is $4,092,985,432 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year. The expenditures are classified as follows: For civil expenses, $2,282,694,211; for foreign intercourse, $542,060,911; for Indians, $655,240,462; for pensions, $56,102,267.49; for military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $42,670,578.47; for the Navy, including vessels, machinery, and improvements of navy yards, $16,021,079.69; for interest on public debt, $51,386,255.47; for the District of Columbia, $3,499,650.95; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue, $54,728,654.21.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was $45,093,225.43, and there has been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, the sum of $33,982,800, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date $1,514,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the treasury, applicable to the general purposes of the government the sum of $66,818,292,380. Total receipts for the current fiscal year; ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are $315,000,000; the expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same time, are $245,000,000 leaving as surplus of the year, estimated at, $70,000,000. The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise, $723,682,946.00; foreign merchandise, $15,505,809.00; gold, $8,477,892.00; silver, $33,753,633.00; total, $784,421,280.00.

THE DUTY.

Our imports during the year were as follows: Merchandise $570,780,053.80, gold $26,681,836.00, silver $16,550,627.00, total $622,822,376.80. The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year with their values and the percentage they bear to the total importation:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	PER CENT
Sugar and molasses	$76,755,713	13.29
Coffee	46,723,318	7.99
Wool and its manufactures	44,664,482	7.73
Silk and its manufactures	40,333,002	6.99
Chemicals, dyeings and medicines	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel and their manufactures	34,563,689	5.98
Flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures	32,854,874	5.69
Cotton and its manufactures	28,152,001	4.88
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	20,586,443	3.56

Of the entire amount of duties collected 70 per cent. was collected from the following articles of import: Sugar and molasses 29, wool and its manufactures 15, silk and its manufactures 8, iron and steel and their manufactures 7, cotton manufactures 6, flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures 5.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government, justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection and it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the peoples taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity and expenditure and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the government and indirectly paid by the people from custom duties.

The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws and in which our citizens have large investments should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interest of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows, where can it best be remitted and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens?

I think the reduction should be made in the revenues received from a tax upon the imported necessities of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year, ended November 1, 1885, 145 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $16,938,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $4,274,910. The whole number of of the banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727.

The very limited amount of circulating notes received by our national banks, compared with the amount the law permits them to issue upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality. Nothing more important than the present condition of the currency and coinage can claim your attention. Since February, 1878, the government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than $2,000 000 every month. By this process, up the present date, 215,759,431 silver dollars have been coined.

A reasonable appropriation of a delegation of power to the general government would limit its excise without express restrictive words to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority to coin money given to congress by the constitution, if it permits the purchase by the government of bullion for coinage, in any event does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than $165,000,000 in the possession of the government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there is outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000.

Every month $2,000,000 of gold in the public treasury are paid out for $2,000,000 or more of silver, to be added to the idleness already accumulated. If remaining long enough, this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns, applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the customs receipts of the government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. At times during the past six months 58 per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent.

The portion of silver and its certificates received by the government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of a silver and a gold dollar and the two coins will be apparent with gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries will be at a premium over silver. The banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver, bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver and the laboring men and women of the land, the most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil, has sadly shrunk in its value.

It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place, the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in its value but this uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual deprecation.

The words uttered in 1834 by Daniel Webster in the senate of the United States are true to-day: "The very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism, discussing our silver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending the silver act dollars," and those who live by labor or by legitimate trade never will fell that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people and if the laboring man should receive four depreciated dollars where he now received but two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of one. Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver, as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country intended as its result will be a public benefit, are reminded that history demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence when the better will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken place indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases.

So, if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium, instead of adding to it. It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the government to cause the circulation of silver dollars, worth eighty cents, side by side with gold dollars, worth one hundred cents, even with the limit that legislation does not run contrary to the laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will.

Special efforts has been made by the secretary of the treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties leads to be the belief that the people do not now desire to keep in hand and this with the evident disposition to hoard gold gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes.

There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness and the whole amount coined and now on hand might after a time be absorbed by the people without apprehension, but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty. What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature, unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question, but it is perfectly apparent that a line of action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in without

considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade and travel.

An acknowledgment of this fact is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that "the president shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union so called and of such other European nations as he may deem it advisable to join the United States in a conference, to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals.

This conference absolutely failed and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the silver coinage act remains in-operative and unexecuted and without ally or friend we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of congress on this subject, I have made careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last congress.

To this end I delegated a gentleman, well instructed in fiscal science to proceed to the financial centers of Europe and in conjunction with our ministers to England, France and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of these governments, to the respect of the establishment of such an international ratio, as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of both countries and our own. By my direction, our consul general at Paris, has given close attention to the proceedings of the congress of the latin union in order to indicate our interests in its objects and report its action.

It may be said in brief as the result of these efforts that the attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881, nor is it to be questioned that the views of these governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have therefore only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of a further attempt at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are accumulating silver coin, based upon our own peculiar rates, to such an extent and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of the nations.

It is a significant fact that the four of the five countries, composing the latin union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency have just completed an agreement that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments and that such as has been already coined and in circulation, shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The report to this expedient by these countries, may well arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury, in the attempt to circulate upon its merits, all the silver we may coin under the provisions of our silver coinage act.

The condition in which our treasury may be placed by a persistence on our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold nor should our condition be such as to oblige us in a prudent management of our affairs to discontinue calling in and the payment of interest bearing obligation which we have the right to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon.

The so-called debtor class for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are not dishonest because they are in debt and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country, in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars. Nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money lender alone that must submit to such a readjustment enforced by the government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and the orphan, and the income of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds would be disastrously reduced.

The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions, which held in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the order of things, would, in their distress, painfully realize the delusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition. We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation. And if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent, their coinage may be renewed.

That disaster has not already overtaken us, furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by most careful management and unusual expedients and by a confident expectation that the commerce of the government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the action of congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question.

Capital timidly shrinks from trade and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the last army of the unemployed. I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

He then refers to the steamboat service, the marine hospital service and the operations of the life-saving service and coast survey departments, complimenting each on their efficiency and good work accomplished. He recommends that the coast survey be transferred to the navy department.

The president referred congress to the army reports. The army consists of 1,156 officers and 26,705 enlisted men. The board on fortification will shortly make a report to congress and he says West Point is in excellent shape and the attendance is unusually large.

The work of the signal service was reported as improving yearly.

The navy does not include a ship that can stand the seas against any prominent power. The president predicts improvement in the service in the near future, but called the attention of congress to the abuses that the secretary of war found in his department.

The president refers to the report of the postmaster general and calls attention to the deficiency in the revenue it creates and has secured. The business of the country did not give the increased revenue anticipated, and the reduction in postal rate contributed to bring about a deficiency.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of five dollars and less from eight to five cents. This change will materially aid those of our people, who most of all avail themselves of this intrumentality, but to whom the element of the cheapest is of the greatest value.

With this reduction the system would still remain self-supporting. The free delivery system has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year and 178 now enjoy its conveniences.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general that another assistant be provided for his department.

The report of the attorney general contains a history of the conduct of the department of justice during the last year.

Further restriction of the right to remove the cause from the State to Federal courts, permitting appeals to the Supreme Court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from State courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the circuit courts. I approve the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system.

The present mode of compensating United States Marshals and District Attorneys should, in my opinion, be changed. They are allowed to charge against the government certain fees for service, their income being measured by amount of such fees within a fixed limit as to their annual aggregate. This is direct inducement for them to make their fees in criminal cases as large as possible in an effort to reach the maximum sum permitted. In connection with this subject I desire to suggest the advisability—if it be found not open to constitutional objection—of investing United States Commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend upon the option of the accused. The Districts courts are now crowded with petty prosecutions, involving a punishment in cases of conviction, of only a slight fine, while parties accused are harrassed beyond endurance.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operations of this important department, and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of Indians. I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition, as a result of prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control. But it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose or policy on this subject which should be supplied.

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. These lands are included in boundaries of 171 reservations of different dimensions, scattered in twenty-one States and Territories, presenting great variations in climate and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among Indians upon these several reservations there exist the most marvelous difference in natural traits and dispositions. While some are lazy, vicious and stupid, others are industrious, peaceable, and intelligent, while a portion of them are self-supporting and independent and have so far advanced in civilization that they make their own laws, administered through officers of their own choice, and educate their children in schools of their own establishment and maintenance. Others still retain in squallor and dependence almost the savagery of their natural state.

In dealing with this question, the desires manifested by the Indians should not be ignored. Here again we find a great diversity. Some of the tribal relations are preserved with the utmost tenacity, while its hold upon others is considerably relaxed. The love of home is strong with all, and yet there are those whose attachment to a particular locality is by no means unyielding. The ownership of their lands in severalty is much desired by some, while by others, and sometimes the most civilized, such a distribution would be bitterly opposed.

The variation of their wants growing out of and connected with the difference of their several locations should be regarded. Some are upon reservation most fit for grazing, but without flocks or herds; and some on arable land have no agricultural implements. While some of the reservations are double the size necessary to maintain the number of Indians now upon them. In a few cases, perhaps, they should be enlarged. Add to all this the difference in the administration of the agencies while the same duties are imposed upon all the disposition of the agents and the manner of their contact with the Indians have much to do with their condition and welfare.

The agent who perfunctorily performs his duty and slothfully neglects all opportunity to advance their merits and physical improvement, and fails to inspire them with a desire for better things, which accomplish nothing in the direction of their civilization, while he who feels the burden of an important trust, and has an interest in his work, will by consistent example, firm yet considerate treatment, and well directed aid and encouragement, constantly lead those under his charge toward the light of their enfranchisement.

The history of all the progress which has been made in the civilization of the Indian I think time discloses the fact that the beginning has been religious teaching followed by an accompanying secular education. While the self-sacrificing and pious men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endeavor, have for their reward the beneficient results of their labor, and the consciousness of Christian duty well performed. Their valuable services should be fully acknowledged by all who, under the law, are charged with the care and management of our Indian wards.

I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to care of the government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determing what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization; that they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part not needed for Indian occupancy may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit.

The President dwells at considerable length on the Indian question, and the scope and duties of the Commission recommended—deeming it essential that such board be composed of men interested in the uplifting and advancement of the red man. He also dwells somewhat on the present and recent troubles with several Western tribes.

The President reverts to the great railroads and the belief that individuals fattened on the public awards. The government will watch the railroad interests and ask of them reasonable rates for the public

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there were on the first day of July, 1885, 345,125 persons borne upon the pension rolls. He advised that the books be cleansed of fraudulent claimants.

The operations of the patent office demonstrates the activity of the inventive genius of the country for the year ended June 30, 1885; the applications for patents including reissues and for the registration of trade marks and labels numbered 35,688.

The extent of the public domain is referred to, and its expanse from Mexico to the Polar Sea is a matter of pride. He deprecated the acquisition of public land by fraud and favored its occupation alone by actual settlers. The massing of large areas of land into vast estates was scorned.

A recomendation that salaries of Civil Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

The Utah Commission say no polygimous marriages occur in the Territory, but a large per cent. of the people favor the unholy alliance.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of correctness of the principle upon which law enforcing civil service reform is based, and the report of the committee deserves attention. In its present condition law regulates only a part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies tests of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination. The people may well trust the committee to execute the law under perfect fairness and with as little irritation as possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to charge that we shall never again be remitted to a system which distributes public positions merely as rewards for partisan service.

The President strongly supports Civil Service and says it came not too soon to chuck the progress of demoralization, hurried on by the thousands who seek party success for the personal reward it promises, and men should be retained in office for competency, not because they were found there, and the whining of clerks discharged for indolence and incompetency is sneered at.

The Civil-Service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker; thus in both the phases is seen benefit to the public service.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession of the presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lamentable death of Vice President and vacancies at the same time in all other offices the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such condition of affairs should not be permitted.

In conclusion I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the welfare and the co-operation of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfish aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us and a stern determination to perform our duty well must give us place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, December 8, 1885.

THEY that marry ancient people merely in expectation to bury them, hang themselves in hope that one will come and cut the halter.—*Thomas Fuller.*

DEAD.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt

Dies Suddenly This Afternoon.

At His Home in New York City.

The Rich as Well the Poor Must Die.

Great Excitement in that City Over His Death.

DROPPED DEAD.

Hon. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the Millionaire, Dies Suddenly.

By Telegraph to THE SENTINEL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—William H. Vanderbilt, the millionaire railroad magnate dropped dead at 2:30 this afternoon, at his residence in this city. He died very suddenly and though no particulars are given, it is supposed that appoplexy or heart disease was the cause. He was the wealthiest man in America. His sudden death has caused a great sensation in this city. When the word was first received, it was doubted by his many friends, but on hastening to his residence it was found to be only too true.

W. H. Vanderbilt was the son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who gave the family its name, fame and wealth. Cornelius began on a steamboat and rapidly amassed a fortune which his son W. H. Vanderbilt carefully handled and increased in worth. He owned a controlling interest in the Hudson river and New York Central consolidated roads. He owned other stocks and was an admirer of fast horses among other fancies.

Mr. Talmage's tabernale now has 3,272 members.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AND RENT—Several good houses for sale and rent. Call on W. J. Fitzgerald, at 17 East Main street, up stairs. 5-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Young ladies in city or country to work for us at their homes; fascinating employment; no instructions to buy; work can be sent by mail (distance no objection); $5 to $9 per week can be made. No canvassing, particulars free, or sample of work mailed for four cents in stamps. Please address, HOME MANUFACTURING CO., Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 1916. s5d&w-3m

WANTED—An active man or woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary $75 per month and expenses, or commission. Expenses in advance. Outfit free. For full particulars address, STANDARD SILVER WARE CO., Boston, Mass. [illegible]

The Daily Sentinel.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1885.

The President's Message.

We present to our readers in this issue the first message issued by President Cleveland. Though it is very long and covers almost the entire space of our paper, it will be found very interesting and we hope no one will fail to read it from beginning to end. This is the first time in the history of Fort Wayne newspapers that the president's message, containing so many columns, was given to its readers four hours after it was read in the house of representatives. Only by by being a member of the Associated Press are we permitted to avail ourselves of this telegraph franchise and secure the news in advance of other papers.

THE CITY.

The police did not make an arrest last night.

George Romey sues John Benninghoff for $400.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter went to Cincinnati to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Korn, of Huntertown, left for Texas, to-day, to reside.

Read the message before you go to bed. You will profit by so doing.

Rev. Brown, of the Wayne Street M. E. church, is preaching some excellent sermons.

Chas. F. Schilling has been appointed administrator of the estate of Fred. J. Barthold. Bond, $7,400.

Mr. John Hench is twenty-seven years old to-day, and the friends of the courteous bailiff smoke the choicest.

Trains on all the railroads were delayed to-day by the snow and cold weather, but no casualties are reported.

J. S. Fenkenbiner has been given a permit to erect a two story brick house, on lot 15, East Berry street, at a cost of $6,000.

Robert Collins, a Grand Rapids brakeman, had his right hand smashed in the east yards last night and will lose two fingers.

The Congregational church will hold its social Thursday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. W. B. Knebt, 213 West Washington street, corner of Van Buren.

Mayor Muhler fined Wm. Geisdoerfer $20 and sent him to jail for ten days for living with his dead brother's wife in an illicit way. The woman has not been tried yet.

Judge Hench gave these judgments: James Hoppe vs. John A. Cremer et al. for $443; Dr. A. J. Laubach vs. John A. Scott for $258.98; Helen C. Root vs. May M. Fry, for $6,050.30.

Department Commander Foster orders an inspection of all Grand Army Posts between the 1st and 21st days of January. Mr. Foster also requests donations from the posts to fix up a Christmas tree at the Soldiers Home.

The indications for the lower lake region, as reported by the weather bureau at Washington to THE SENTINEL, are as follows: Threatening weather, and snow, warmer, east to south winds, becoming variable, lower barometer.

It was through the recommendation of a personal friend who had used Athlophoros for rheumatism that I was induced to handle it. I now consider it a staple among my patent medicines. John L. Therme, druggist, Farmington, Iowa.

The Gerding Brothers, who formerly ran the grocery opposite THE SENTINEL office, have purchased Dr. Henry Read's livery stable and took possession this morning. They are both accommodating and pleasant gentlemen. Dr. Read will devote his whole time to the practice of his profession.

C. L. Lookwood, general passenger agent of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, has issued this Christmas note: Holiday excursion rates—Rates will be one and one-third fare between all local stations. Selling days for Christmas, December 24 and 25; return limit, January 2. Selling days for New Years, December 31 and January 1; return limit, January 2. No tickets to be sold at less than twenty-five cents.

Referring to Senator Voorhees' remark that Judge Lowry was one of the men likely to succeed Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as a political leader in Indiana, Hon. J. B. Stoll adds, in the South Bend *Times:* "Judge Lowry sustained very intimate political relations to the late vice president, and they have for many years been warm personal friends. Judge Lowry presided over the convention that first nominated Mr. Hendricks for governor in 1860."

Some genius proposes to introduce paper shirts. This might do for Japan, but would prove a "big thing" for the doctors, because rheumatism, etc., would become frequent. If, however, people would keep Salvation Oil convenient, paper shirts might still be a success. It costs only 25 cents.

TWO OF 'EM

New Railroads Directed to Fort Wayne and Certain to Come.

A meeting of the stockholders of the proposed Burlington, Lafayette and Western road was held at Lafayette, yesterday, when a new board of directors was chosen, as follows: O. W. Child and Joseph Lederle, of New York; G. J. Henninger, of Lafayette; Adam Blinn, of Carroll county, and Carl C. Winter, of Danville, Ill. Henninger was chosen president and Winter secretary. It was decided to extend the line from Kokomo to Fort Wayne, and from its present terminus on the west to Terre Haute. The company is said to have several miles of road bed graded in Howard county, and to have most of the right of way through Carroll county.

The Burlington road has increased its capital stock $2,000,000 and filed articles with the secretary of state to extend its line to Fort Wayne.

The extention of the Baltimore and Ohio line from Pittsburg to Chicago junction, via Fort Wayne, is another important line and it is certain as daylight that they will be built. Fort Wayne gentlemen, notably Mr. Henry Williams and Mr. Edward Evans, have and are securing the right of way for the proposed new lines to Fort Wayne. THE SENTINEL congratulates the people of the Summit city on those substantial and assured acquisitions to our wealth and transportation facility.

"Give me another horse, bind up my wounds," cried Richard the Third at Bosworth Field. A bottle of St. Jacobs Oil would not only have healed his wounds, but would have helped his horse, if it had broken down in the fight.

Death of Mrs. A. G. Porter.

After weeks of suffering, Mrs. Cornelia Stone, wife of ex-Governor Porter, died at her home, in Indianapolis, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Governor Porter and Miss Stone became acquainted in Washington, while he was first comptroller of the treasury, and the attachment that attended their meeting was consummated in marriage five years ago, just previous to his inauguration as governor. Her funeral occurs Thursday.

J. D. Alleger, editor of the Monroeville *Breeze*, nicely writes up the Jeffersonian excursion to Indianapolis in the Monroeville *Breeze*. Besides the genial editor of the *Breeze*, Col. A. B. Mundorff, J. B. Niezer, Postmaster Ed. Finan, W. D. Baker, H. Krick, C. Flaugh, J. A. Johnson, Dr. A. Engle and other Monroeville gentlemen went to Indianapolis with the Jeffersonians.

Catherine Hellburg to-day settled her damage suit with William Moellering for $1,200, the latter paying all the costs, including the lawyers' fees of the plaintiff. The suit grew out of the killing of Mrs. Hellburg's husband while engaged in tearing down the walls of the old First Presbyterian church building, the deceased being employed by Mr. Moellering.

Where is the "oldest inhabitant" who predicted an open winter? Where now lingereth the muskrat that built his house flimsily in expectation of mild blasts from the north and warm zephyrs from the sunny south? These are questions that agitate the mind of the young men who blew his wealth in on show tickets and the tempting bivalve to establish solidity with his best girl.

"A bull in a china shop" is out of place, but a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the china closet, or any other handy place, is something that every sensible housekeeper likes to have. For croup, bronchitis, sore chests and colds it is a prompt and efficacious remedy.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Mrs. Coleman's house caught fire this afternoon and the department ran to the corner of Third and Barthold streets where it blazed.

The United States court met this morning and adjourned until to-morrow.

An Extended Popularity.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years. For relieving coughs and throat troubles they are superior to all other articles. *Sold only in boxes.*

Unclaimed Fees.

The following persons have fees in my office, which will be paid into the county treasury if not claimed on or before December 31, 1885.

WILLIS D. MAIER,
County Clerk.

Mary Bannister, William Bookwalter, Phoebe Bowman, J. C. Bowlin, W. D. Bowers, A. E. Barcus, Jane Chapman, B. M. Cobb, Minnie Clay, N. Crawford, Elizabeth Dingman, Mary E. Fitch, Dr. Gobrecht, Victor Julian. Thomas Jackson, James Kelly, Jacob Landen, Honora Myton, George Reed, P. J. Reiter, Matilda Ray, Joseph Swinney, Emeline Stewart, Charles Sommers, D. S. Smith, E. L. Jhirlock, George Shoyer, James Smith and O. H. Sallon. No orders taken.

A Bad Collision.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—Near Dennison, Ohio, last night, two Pan Handle freight trains collided, demolishing both engines and six cars and almost instantly killing a brakeman Wm. Knouse, of Vanango, Penn.

A Bold Robbery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The jewelry store of E. N. Marks & Co., on Adams street, was entered by burglars last night and watches and diamonds valued at $10,000 were carried off.

D. S. Ridelshimer sues Joseph Myton for $100 and William M. Funk for $150.

The Monetary Conference.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—All the powers represented at the Latin monetary conference will sign the monetary convention today.

Match game of polo between Pavillion of Van Wert and Princess team, Wednesday evening, December 9, at Princess rink. 7-3t.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 8, 1885. PRICE THREE CENTS

MESSAGE!

President Cleveland's First Message.

Condition of the Country and Its Requirements.

Treats the Tariff, Civil Service and Coinage to Interest Every Person.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's First Annual to Congress.

By Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8, 1885.

The President's Message to the Congress of the United States.

Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, vice president of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty and his personal virtues, will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow countrymen, were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and benediction.

The constitution which requires these chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the president to give to congress information of the state of the union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to federal legislation. While the executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

The contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the government under the constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each.

The spirit of the comity and co-operation which is essential to the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people, the jealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrages, and before the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

PEACE WITH ALL NATIONS.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, the maintenance of good faith in all our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations and the consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

THE ARGENTINE CLAIM.

The Argentine government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Islands, by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop-of-war Lexington in breaking up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831 and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington and the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by the Argentine colonists, this government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

MINISTER KEILT'S CASE.

The question has arisen with the government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having under my constitutional prerogative appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competency as a minister to that court, the government of Austria-Hungary invited this government to take cognizance of certain exceptions based upon allegations against the personal acceptability of Mr. Keilt, the appointed envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be approved in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the constitution. [illegible] earnestly invoked a kind admonition in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the executive of a minister [illegible] as a question [illegible] the Austro-Hungarian government, the practical embarrassment [illegible] caused our envoy and friends [illegible] the social ostracism [illegible] Mr. Keilt. The Austro-Hungarian government first objected to the envoy Mr. Keilt as the envoy of the United States and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nomination and the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the secretary of legation, acting as charge 'd affairs ad interim.

THE GUATEMALA WAR.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several states into a single government. In these contests between our neighboring states the United States forebore to interfere actively but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerents and by such counsel contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquility in that locality.

THE COLOMBIA INSURRECTION.

The exigencies growing out of the civil war in the United States of Colombia, demanded of the government at the beginning of this administration the employment of an armed force to fulfill its guarantees under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846, in order to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty and mindful of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to this isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and effectiously preventing the transit and its accessories from being interrupted or embarrassed." The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily evolved force where the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this government was highly appreciated by the government of Colombia and has been followed by an expression of its satisfaction. High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the isthmus by the re-establishment of the constituted government, there being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn. Pending those occurrences, a question of much importance was presented by the decree of the Colombian government, proclaiming the closure of certain ports in the hands of insurgents and declaring that the vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports, not in the possession of the government, but held by hostile partisans, could not be recognized, neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed "hostes humani generis" within the precepts of international law, whatever might be the definition and penalty of their acts under the municipal law of the state against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this government of the Colombian propositions did not, however, imply the admission of a belligerent status on the part of the insurgents. The Colombian government has expressed its willingness to negotiate conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims by foreign citizens, arising out of the destruction of the city of Aspinwall by the insurrectionary forces.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century. My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicaragua a treaty for the construction by and at the sole cost of the United States of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the senate pending the action of that body thereon. I withdrew the treaty for reexamination and attentive consideration of its provisions bade me to withhold it from resubmission to the senate. Maintaining as I do the policy of a line of presidents from Washington's day, which prescribes entangling alliances with foreign states, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, of the incorporation of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic and we must be conscious of that irresistible tide of commercial expansion, which as the consummation of our active civilization day by day is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production by transportation and communication to which steam and electricity has given birth. But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the vast resources of the great area committted to our charge, and to the cultivation of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from being involved in the political problems and complications of distant governments; therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or the right outside of our territory, when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagement to defend the territorial integrity of the state where such interests lie. While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of a canal, into has been engaged, I am of the opinion that any scheme to that end, to be considered with favor, should be free from the features alluded to. The Tehuantepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists, to afford facilities for practical transit for vessels and cargoes by means of the ship railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantage of such a route, if it be shown to be practicable, over routes more remote from the main channel of traffic between Europe and the Pacific coast and lying between the valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America [illegible] Whether the route may be constructed across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by the Mexican or by the United States for the world's benefit [illegible] from the chance of [illegible] single power, [illegible] become a point of invitation for hostilities, or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by this government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign state, whose responsibility and rights we should share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use and would moreover entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our national policy or present means.

OUR INTER-OCEANIC ROUTES.

The lapse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of these earlier administrations, which, long before the conditions of maritime intercourse was changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of inter-oceanic transit across the American isthmus and consecrated in its advance to the common use of mankind by their positive declarations, and through the formal obligation of treaties toward such realization the efforts of my administration will be applied, ever bearing in mind the principles on which it must rest and which were declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Cass, who while secretary of state, in 1858, announced [illegible] what the United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of its people, is the security and neutrality of the inter-oceanic routes which lead through it to the construction of three transcontinental lines wholly within our territory and uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. This has been accompanied by results of the most interesting and impressive nature and has created new conditions, not in the routes of the commerce only, but in political geography which powerfully affect our relations toward and necessarily increase our interests in any transcontinental route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or other contingencies for uses inimical to both.

Transportation is a factor in cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our experience already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendencies of monopoly which is inherent in the consolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any interoceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the route open to all nations, and subject to the ambitions and warlike necessities of none.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua Canal route made by Chief Engineer Menocal will be communicated for your information. The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operations of Chili, in Peru and Bolivia, are the subject of the negotiation for a Claims Convention with Chili, providing for their submission to arbitration. The harmony of our relations with China is fully sustained in the application of the acts lately passed to execute the Treaty of 1880, restrictive of the immigration of Chinese laborers into the United States. Individual cases of hardship have occurred beyond the power of the Executive to remedy, and calling for judicial determination. The condition of the Chinese question in the Western States and Territories is, despite this restrictive legislation, far from being satisfactory. The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory, where numbers of unoffending Chinamen indisputably within the protection of the treaties and law were murdered by a mob, and the still more recent threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific Slope may find vent in similar demonstrations. All the power of this government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrongdoers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this government to prevent these violent outbreaks and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men, not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our domestic peace and the good relationship we strive to maintain with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give great consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

THE CONGO STATE.

The Independent State of the Congo has been organized as a government under the sovereignty of his majesty, the king of the Belgians, who assumes its chief magistracy on his personal character, without [illegible] the new State a dependency of Belgium. It is fortunate that a benighted region, owing all it has to quickening civilization to the beneficence and philanthropic spirit of the monarch should have the advantage and security of its benevolent supervision. The action taken by this Government last year in being the first to recognize the flag of International Association of the Congo has been followed by formal recognition of the new nationality, which has succeeded to its sovereign powers. A conference of delegates of the principal commercial nations was held at Berlin last winter to discuss methods whereby the Congo basin might be kept open to the world. Delegates attended in behalf of the United States with the understanding that their part should be merely deliberative, without imparting to the result anything of character so far as the United States were concerned. This reserve was due to indisposition of this Government to share in any disposal by an International Congress of jurisdiction of question in remote foreign territories. The results of the conference were embodied in a formula of the nature of an International Convention, which laid down certain obligations purporting to be binding on the signatories, subject to ratification within one year. Notwithstanding the reservation under which the delegates of the United States attended, their signatures were attached to the general act in the same manner as those of the plenipotentiaries of other governments, thus making the United States appear without reserve or qualification, as signatures do against international engagement upon the signers, the conservation of the territorial integrity of district regions, where we have no established interests or control. This government does not, however, regard its reservation of liberty of action in the premises as at all impaired, and holding that an engagement to share in the obligation of enforcing neutrality in the remote valley of the Congo would be in alliance, whose responsibilities we are not in a position to assume, I abstain from asking the sanction of the Senate to that general act. The correspondence will be laid before you, and the instructive and interesting report of the agent sent by this Government to the Congo country and his recommendations for the establishment of commercial agencies on the African coast, are also submitted for your consideration. The Commission appointed by my predecessor last winter to visit the Central and South American countries and report on the methods of enlarging the commercial relations of the United States therewith, has submitted reports which will be laid before you. No opportunity has been omitted to test by the friendliness of this government towards Corea, whose entrance into the family of treaty powers United States were the first to recognize, I record with favor the application made by the Corean government to be allowed to employ American officers as military instructors, to which the assent of Congress becomes necessary, and I am happy to say this request has the concurrent sanction of China and Japan. The arrest and imprisonment of Julio R. Santos, a citizen of the United States, by the authorities of Ecuador, gave rise to a contention with that government, in which his right to be released, or to have a speedy and impartial trial on announced charges, and with all guarantees of defence stipulated by treaty, was insisted upon by us. After an elaborate correspondence and repeated and earnest representations on our part, Mr. Santos was, after an alleged trial and conviction, eventually included in a general decree of amnesty and pardoned by the Ecuadorian executive and released, leaving the question of his American citizenship denied by the Ecuadorian government but insisted upon by our own.

FRENCH CLAIMANTS.

The amount adjudged by the late French and American Claims Commission to be due from the United States to French claimants on account of injuries suffered by them during the war of secession, having been appropriated by the last Congress, has been duly paid the French government.

The act of February 25th, 1885, provided for a preliminary search of the records of the French Prize Court for evidence bearing on the claims of American citizens against France for spoliations committed prior to 1801. The duty has been performed and the report of the agent will be laid before you.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France, notwithstanding the abundant evidence of the absence of the presence of sanitary danger in its use, still remains, but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria, and other countries, where our meat products are absolutely excluded, without present prospect of reasonable change. The interpretation of our existing treaties of national amity by Germany during the past year has attracted attention, by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the Imperial Government to extend the scope of the residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate, just attitude taken by this Government with regard to this class of questions, will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

[illegible]

The disputes between Germany and Spain relative to the sovereignty of the Caroline Islands have attracted the earnest attention of this Government [illegible] growing up in those parts during the past thirty years, and because the question of ownership involves jurisdiction of matters affecting the status of our citizens under civil and criminal law. While standing wholly aloof from the proprietary issues raised between powers, to both of which the United States are friendly, this Government expects that nothing in the present contention shall unfavorably affect our citizens carrying on a peaceful commerce, or there domiciled, and has so informed the Governments of Spain and Germany.

NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishing clauses of the treaty of Washington, in pursuance of the first resolution of March 3, 1883, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July, of this year, in the midst of the venturesome operations of citizens of the United States engaged in fishing in British American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding reached with her majesty's government in June last, whereby the assurance was obtained that no interruption of these operations should take place during the current fishing season. In the interest of the good neighborhood and the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities, the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensive arrangements so desirable were negotiated, I recommend that the congress provide for the appointment of a commission in which the governments of the United States and Great Britain, shall be respectfully represented and charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a just, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the two governments and their respective citizens on the coast of the United States and British North America. The fishing interests are intimately related to the other general questions dependent upon the contiguity and intercourse. Consideration thereof in all their equities might also properly come within the purview of such a commission and latitude of the expression on both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be permitted.

THE ARCTIC STEAMER.

The arctic exploring steamer Alert, which was generously given by her majesty's government to aid in the relief of the Greeley expedition was after the successful attainment of that humane purpose, returned to Great Britain in pursuance of the authority conferred by the act March 3, 1885.

THE BRITISH EXTRADITION TREATY.

The inadequacy of the existing engagements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has been long apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regard entered into by the United States, stipulated for the surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes, no less inimical to the social welfare, should be embraced and the procedure of extradition be brought in harmony with the present international practices. Negotiations with her majesty's government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870. I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may be soon attained.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of Cession with Russia, follows the delarkation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a general fact. In the unsettled state of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the territory the line is supposed to traverse admonishes us that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful. I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoissance by officers of the United States to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited her majesty's government to consider with us with the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian of observations or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expense survey of the whole.

RELATIONS WITH HAYTI.

The late insurrectionary movements in Hayti having been quelled, the government of that republic has made prompt provision for adjusting the losses suffered by foreigners, because of humanities there, and the claims of certain citizens of the United States will be in this manner determined. The long pending claims of two citizens of the United States, Pelletier and Lizaire, have been disposed of by arbitration and an award in favor of each claimant has been made which by the terms of the engagement is final. It remains for congress to provide for the payment of the stipulated moiety of the expenses.

A CITIZEN RESCUED.

A question arose with Hayti during the past year, by reason of the exceptionable treatment of an American citizen, Mr. Bakkelien, a resident of Port au Prince, who on suit by creditors resident in the United States was sentenced to imprisonment and under the operation of a Haytian statute was denied the relief secured to a native Haytian. This government asserted his treaty right to equal treatment with the natives of Hayti in suits at law. Our contention was denied by the Haytian government which, however, wisely of professing to maintain the ground taken against Mr. Van Bakkelien's right terminated the controversy, by setting him at liberty without exploration.

THE CONGRESS.

An international conference to consider the means of arresting the spread of cholera and other epidemic diseases, was held in May last and adjourned to meet again on further notice. An expert delegate on behalf of the United States has attended its sessions and will submit a report.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and commercial intimacy exist as the natural, and growing consequence of our similarity of institutions and geographical propinquity.

The relocation of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, eastward of the Rio Grande, under the convention of July 28, 1882, has been unavoidably delayed; but I apprehend no difficulty in securing a prolongation of the period for its accomplishment. The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits the stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's additional time has been secured by a supplementary article, signed in February last, and since ratified by both sides. As this convention, so important to the commercial, welfare of the two adjoining countries, has been constitutionally ratified by treaty making branch, I express the hope that the legislation needed to make it effective may not be long delayed. The large influx of capital and enterprises to Mexico from the United States continues to aid in the development of the resources and in augmenting the material well-being of our sister republic. The lines of railway penetrating to the heart and capital of the country bringing the two people in mutually beneficial intercourse. The facilities of transit add to profitable commerce, create new markets and furnish avenues to other isolated communities. I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a ship railway across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico to Tehuantepec. With the gradual recovery of Peru from the effects of her late disastrous conflict with Chili and with revolution against Civil authority in that country it is hoped that pending war claims of our citizens will be adjusted in conformity with the notification given by the government of Peru. The existing treaties of commerce and extradition between the United States and that country will terminate March 31, 1886.

RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, detailed for the purpose, is now on his way to Siberia bearing the testimonials voted by congress to those who generously succored survivors of the unfortunate "Jeannette" expedition.

WITH SPAIN.

It is gratifying to advert to the cordiality of our intercourse with Spain. The long pending claim of the owners of the ship "Masonic" for loss suffered through the admitted dereliction of the Spanish authorities in the Philipine islands, has been adjusted by arbitration and an indemnity awarded.

The principles of arbitration in such cases, to which the United States have long and constantly adhered, thus receives a fresh and gratifying confirmation. Other questions with Spain have been disposed of or are under diplomatic consideration with a view of a just and honorable settlement. The operations of the commercial agreement with Spain of January 2 and February 13, 1884, has been found inadequate to the commercial needs of the United States and the Spanish Antilles, and the terms of the agreement are subjected to conflicting interpretations in these islands.

Negotiations have been instituted at Madrid for a full treaty not open to these objections, on the line of the general policy touching the neighborly intercourse of proximate communities, to which I elsewhere advert, and aiming moreover at removal of existing burdens and annoying restrictions, and although a satisfactory termination is promised, I am compelled to delay its announcement.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

An international copyright conference was held at Berne in September on the invitation of the Swiss Government. The Envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but refrained from committing this Government to the results, even by signing the recommendatory protection adopted. The interesting and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to affect the object in view, and while there may be a question as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation or by specific treaty, the matured views of the Berne conference cannot fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

TREATY WITH TURKEY.

The termination of the commercial treaty of 1862 between the United States and Turkey has been sought by that Government. While there is a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of termination given, yet, as the commercial rights of our citizens in Turkey come under the favored nation guarantees of the prior treaty of 1830, and as the usual treatment is admitted by the porte, no inconvenience can result from the assent of this Government to the revision of the Ottoman tariffs, in which the treaty powers have been invited to join. Questions concerning our citizens in Turkey may be directed by the Porte's non acquiescence in the right of expatriation and by the imposition of religious test as a condition of residence in which this government can not concur. The United States maintained in their intercourse with foreign powers that the status of their citizens is to be respected, and equal privileges accorded to them without regard to creed, and adopted by no consideration save the allegiance owing out of domiciliary return to the

land of original allegiance or of unfulfilled personal obligations which may survive under municipal laws after such voluntary return.

VENEZUELA.

The negotiations with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the mixed commission constituted under the treaty of 1866, was resumed in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuela envoy in the principal point advanced by this government, that the effects of the old treaty could only be secured by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1885, has been agreed upon, and will, I hope, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Under Sect. 5519 of the Revised Statutes, bonds held in trust by the United States and the annual interest accruing thereon, when not otherwise required by treaty, are to be invested in stocks of the United States bearing a rate of interest not less than 5 per cent. There being now no procurable stocks paying so high a rate of interest, the letter of the statute is at present inapplicable, but its spirit is subserved by continuing to make investments of this nature in current stocks bearing the highest interest now paid. The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such securities. It being contrary to the general rule of this government to allow interest on claims, I recommend the repeal of the provision in question and the disposition under a uniform rule of the accumulations from investments of trust funds.

CITIZENSHIP.

The inadequacy of existing legislation touching citizenship is naturalization demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation, no statute provision exists providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native born or naturalized, nor for terminating and vacating an improper acquisition of citizenship under a fraudulent decree of naturalization.

The privileges and franchise of American citizenship should be granted with care and confined to those only who in good faith do assume the duties and responsibilities, when they should be protected in privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the intent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon themselves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose towards their original government. I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States now invested with that power. The rights which spring from domicile in the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become a citizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming hither with intention to remain, establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare, and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inviolate status which legislation may properly define.

The laws of certain States and Territories admit a mere alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and not a citizen of the United States. It is important within the scope of national legislation to define the right of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

OUR COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The commercial relations of the United States with their immediate neighbors and with important areas of traffic near our shores, suggests especially liberal intercourse between them and the United States. Following the treaty of 1884 with Mexico, which restored on the basis of a reciprocal exemption from custom duties, other similar treaties were ratified by my predecessor. Recognizing the need of less obstructed traffic with Cuba and Porto Rico, and met by the desire of Spain to succor languishing interests in the Antilles steps were taken to attain these ends by a treaty of commerce. A similar treaty was afterwards signed by the Dominican republic; subsequently overtures were made by her British and Dutch Government for a like mutual extension of commercial intercourse with the British West Indian, and South American dependencies. But without result. On taking office I withdrew for reexamination the treaties signed with Spain and Santa Domingo, then pending before the Senate. The result has been to satisfy me of the inexpediency of entering into engagements of this character not covering the entire traffic. These treaties contemplated the surrender by the United States of large revenues for inadequate considerations. Upon sugar and molasses were surrendered to an amount far exceeding all the advantage offered in exchange; even where it induced to relieve our commerce, it was evident that so long as the exemption but partially covered the portations such relief would be illusory. To relinquish a revenue so essential seemed highly improvident at a time when new and large drains upon the treasury were contemplated. Moreover, embarrassing questions would have arisen, under the favored nation clauses of the treaties with other nations. As a further objection, it is evident that tariff legislation by treaty diminishes that independent control over its own revenues which is essential for the security and welfare of our Government. Emergencies calling for an increase of taxation may at any time arise, and no engagement with a foreign power should stay or hamper the action of the Government. By the fourteenth section of the shipping act approved June 26, 1884, certain reciprocal commercial negotiations from tonnage dues, were made as to vessels entering ports of the United States from any foreign port in North and Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahamas and Bermudas, Mexico, and the Isthmus as far as Aspinwall and Panama. The governments of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, have asserted, under the favored nation clause in their treaties with the United States, a claim to like treatment in respect to vessels coming to the United States from their home ports. This government, however, holds that the privileges granted by the act are purely geographical, enuring to any vessel of any foreign power that may choose to engage in trade between this country and any port within the defined scene, and no warrant exists under the most favored nation clause for the extension of the privileges in question to vessels sailing to this country from ports outside the limitation of the act. Undoubtedly the relations of commerce with our near neighbors, whose territory forms so long a frontier line difficult to be guarded, and who find in our country, and equally so we to us, natural markets, demand special and considerate treatment. It rests with Congress to consider what legislative action may increase facilities of intercourse which contiguity makes natural and desirable.

THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

I earnestly urge that Congress recast the appropriations for the maintenance of the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interests. At every post where a representative is necessary the salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries, the special notarial extra-official fees, which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with. I very act requiring the certification and seal of the officer should be taxable at schedule rates, and the fees therefor returned to the Treasury. By restoring these revenues to the public use the Consular service would be self-supporting, even with a liberal increase of the present necessaries. In further prevention of abuses, a system of consular inspection should be instituted. The appointment of a limited number of secretaries of legation at large, to be assigned to duty wherever necessary, and in particular for temporary service at missions, which from any cause may be without a head, should also be authorized.

I favor also the authorization for the detail of officers of the regular service as military or naval attaches at legations. Some foreign governments do not recognize the union of consular with diplomatic functions. Italy and Venezuela will only receive the appointee in one of his two capacities. But this does not prevent the employment of a bond and submission to the responsibilities of an office whose duties he can not discharge. The superadded title of consul-general should be abandoned at all missions.

I deem it expedient this a well-devised measure for the reorganization of the extra territorial Courts in Oriental countries should replace the present system, which labors under the disadvantage of combining judicial and executive functions in the same officers. In several Oriental countries generous offers have been made of premises for housing the legations of the United States. A grant of land for that purpose was made some years since by Japan and has been referred to in the annual message of my predecessor. The Siamese Government has made a gift to the United States of commodious quarters in Bangkok.

In Corea the late minister was permitted to purchase a building from the Government for legation use. In China the premises rented for the legation are favored as to local charges. At Tangier the house occupied by our Representative has been for many years the property of the Government, given for that purpose in 1821, by the Sultan of Morocco. I approve the suggestion heretofore made that in view of the condition of life and administration in the Eastern countries, the legation buildings in China, Japan, Corea, Siam, and, perhaps, Persia, should be owned and furnished by the Government with a view to permanency and security. To this end I recommend that authority be given to accept gifts of land in Japan and Siam, and to purchase in the other countries named with provision for furniture and repairs. A considerable saving in rentals would result.

THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

held at New Orleans last winter with the assistance of the Federal Government attracted a large number of foreign exhibits, and proved of great value in spreading among the concourse of visitors from Mexico, Central and South America a wider knowledge of the various manufactures and productions of this country, and their availability in exchange for the productions of these regions.

Past Congresses have had under consideration the advisability of abolishing the discrimination made by the tariff laws in favor of the works of American artists. The column of the policy which subjects to a high rate of duty the paintings of foreign artists and exempts the productions of American artists residing abroad and who receive gratuitously advantages and instructions visited upon our citizens engaged in art culture in Europe, and have caused them with practical unanimity to favor the abolition of such an unpatriotic distinction and in their interest and for other obvious reasons I strongly recommend it.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances of the several branches of the government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to the practical operation of this important department, and his recommendations in the direction of simplification and economy in the pecuniary cost in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially commended to the attention of Congress. The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, were $242,483,941.78, of the same date, $242,483,941.78 was received from customs, and $112,498,124.01 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as given above were $21,823,16.54 less than those for the year ending June 30, 1885. The diminution embraces a falling off of $14,955,552.12 in the receipts from customs, and $6,868,418.87 in the receipts from internal revenue. The total ordinary expenditures of the government for the fiscal year were $244,022,000.570, leaving a surplus in the treasury at the close of the year of $38,460,371.027. This is $1,023,985,492 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year. The expenditures are classified as follows: For civil expenses, $22,282,034,211; for foreign intercourse, $5,542,060,911; for Indians, $655,240,162; for pensions, $56,062,257.49; for military, including river and harbor improvements and arsenals, $42,670,578.47; for the Navy, including vessels, machinery, and improvements of navy yards, $16,021,0 3.63; for interest on public debt, $47,956,255.47; for the District of Columbia, $3,139,650.95; for miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue, $54,728,651.21.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, was 45,052,543, and there has been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1886, the sum of $33,362,500, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date $1,514,475,850.47. There was, however, at that time in the treasury, applicable to the general purposes of the government the sum of $60,818,292,380. Total receipts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1886, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are $145,000,000; the expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same time are $245,000,000 leaving an surplus of the year, estimated at $70,000,000. The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise, $723,682,946.00; foreign merchandise, $15,501,800.00; gold, $8,477,920.00; silver, $33,753,633.00; total, $781,421,299.00.

THE TAXES.

Our imports during the year were as follows: Merchandise $570,780,053.80, gold $26,081,886.00, silver $16,550,627.00, total $622,812,375.80. The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year with their values and the percentage they bear to the total importation:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	PER CENT.
Sugar and molasses	$75,[illegible]	12.09
Coffee	47,725,218	7.66
Woolen manufactures	44,864,445	7.21
Cotton and its manufactures	40,336,003	6.99
Chemicals, dyestuffs and medicines	35,070,816	6.07
Iron and steel and their manufactures	31,563,679	5.95
Flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures	22,864,874	3.69
Cotton, wool, silk and other textile materials	28,152,001	4.58
Fruits and nuts, other than for table use	20,586,443	3.36

Of the entire amount of duties collected 70 per cent. was collected from the following articles of import: Sugar and molasses 23, wool and its manufactures 15, silk and its manufactures 8, iron and steel and their manufactures 7, cotton manufactures 6, flax, hemp and jute and their manufactures 5.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the government, justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection and it is never better administered and its true spirit is never better observed than when the peoples taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessary expenditure and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

The proposition with which we have to deal is the reduction of the revenue received by the government and indirectly paid by the people from custom duties.

The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue the industries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws and in which our citizens have large investment should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed.

We should also deal with the subject in such a manner as to protect the interest of American labor, which is the capital of our workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. With these limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows, where can it best be remitted and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our citizens?

I think the reduction should be made in the revenues received from a tax upon the imported necessities of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land and release to the people money that should go in larger measure of their wards of frugal industry.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year, ended November 1, 1886, 145 national banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of $16,950,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to $14,274,900. The whole number of of the banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727.

The very limited amount of circulating notes received by our national banks, compared with the amount the law permits them to issue upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality. Nothing more important than the present condition of the currency and finance can claim your attention. Since February, 1878, the government has, under the compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than $2,000,000 every month. By this process, up to the present date, 275,750,844 silver dollars have been coined.

A reasonable appropriation of a delegated power to the general government would limit its exercise without express restrictive words to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority to coin money given to congress by the constitution, if it permits the purchase by the government of bullion for coinage, in any event does not justify such purchase and coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulating medium. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver coinage act is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fifty millions of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than $165,000,000 in the possession of the government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for the construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there is outstanding silver certificates amounting to about $93,000,000.

Every month $2,000,000 of gold in the public treasury are paid out for $2,000,000 or more of silver, to be added to the idleness already accumulated. If remaining long enough, this operation will result in the substitution of silver for all the gold the government owns, applicable to its general purposes. It will not do to rely upon the customs receipts of the government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined having been made legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. At times during the past six months 58 per cent. of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been 20 per cent.

The portion of silver and its certificates received by the government will probably increase as time goes on, for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver or for the purpose of speculation. This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation, then will be apparent the difference between the real value of a silver and a gold dollar and the two dollars will be apparent with gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries will be at a premium over silver. The banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver, bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit. Rich speculators will sell their hoarded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver and the laborious men and women of the land, the most defenseless of all, will find that the dollar received for the wages of their toil, has sadly shrunk in its value.

It may be said that the latter result will be but temporary and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place, the wage-worker cannot possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in its value but the uncertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation.

The words uttered in 1831 by Daniel Webster in the senate of the United States are true to-day: "The very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism, discussing our silver coinage, has lately written: "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in receiving or expending the silver act dollars," and those who live by labor or by legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheapness. However plenty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people and if the laboring man should receive four depreciated dollars where he now received but two, he will pay in the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of one. Those who do not fear any disastrous consequences arising from the continued compulsory coinage of silver, as now directed by law, and who suppose that the addition to the currency of the country intended as its result will be a public benefit, are reminded that History demonstrates that the point is easily reached in the attempt to float at the same time two sorts of money of different excellence when the better will cease to be in circulation. The hoarding of gold which has already taken place indicates that we shall not escape the usual experience in such cases.

So, if this silver coinage be continued, we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium, instead of adding to it. It will not be disputed that any attempt on the part of the government to cause the circulation of silver dollars, worth eighty cents, side by side with gold dollars, worth one hundred cents, even with the limit that legislation does not run contrary to the laws of trade, to be successful must be seconded by the confidence of the people that both coins will retain the same purchasing power and be interchangeable at will.

Special efforts has been made by the secretary of the treasury to increase the amount of our silver coin in circulation, but the fact that a large share of the limited amount thus put out has soon returned to the public treasury in payment of duties leads to the belief that the people do not now desire to keep in hand and this with the evident disposition to hoard gold gives rise to the suspicion that there already exists a lack of confidence among the people touching our financial processes.

There is certainly not enough silver now in circulation to cause uneasiness and the whole amount coined and now on hand might after a time be absorbed by the people without apprehension, but it is the ceaseless stream that threatens to overflow the land which causes fear and uncertainty. What has been thus far submitted upon this subject relates almost entirely to considerations of a home nature, unconnected with the bearing which the policies of other nations have upon the question, but it is perfectly apparent that a blood action in regard to our currency cannot wisely be settled upon or persisted in without

considering the attitude on the subject of other countries with whom we maintain intercourse through commerce, trade and travel.

An acknowledgment of this fact is found in the act by virtue of which our silver is compulsorily coined. It provides that "the president shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union so called and of such other European nations as he may deem it advisable to join the United States in a conference, to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money and securing fixity of relative value between these metals.

This conference absolutely failed and a similar fate has awaited all subsequent efforts in the same direction, and still we continue our coinage of silver at a ratio different from that of any other nation. The most vital part of the silver coinage act remains inoperative and unexecuted and without ally or friend we battle upon the silver field in an illogical and losing contest. To give full effect to the design of congress on this subject, I have made careful and earnest endeavor since the adjournment of the last congress.

To this end I delegated a gentleman, well instructed in fiscal science to proceed to the financial centers of Europe and in conjunction with our ministers to England, France and Germany, to obtain a full knowledge of the attitude and intent of these governments, to the respect of the establishment of such an international ratio, as would procure free coinage of both metals at the mints of both countries and our own. By my direction, our consul general at Paris, has given close attention to the proceedings of the congress of the latin union in order to indicate our interests in its objects and report its action.

It may be said in brief as the result of these efforts that the attitude of the leading powers has substantially unchanged since the monetary conference of 1881, nor is it to be questioned that the views of these governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have therefore only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of a further attempt at present to arrive at any agreement on the subject with other nations. In the meantime we are recoinage a silver coin, based upon our own peculiar rates, to such an extent and assuming so heavy a burden to be provided for in any international negotiations as will render us an undesirable party to any future monetary conference of the nations.

It is a significant fact that the four of the five countries, composing the latin union mentioned in our coinage act, embarrassed with their silver currency have just concluded an agreement that no more silver shall be coined by their respective governments and that such as has been already coined and in circulation, shall be redeemed in gold by the country of its coinage. The report to this expedient by these countries, may well arrest the attention of those who suppose that we can succeed without shock or injury, in the attempt to circulate upon its merits, all the silver we may coin under the provisions of our silver coinage act.

The condition in which our treasury may be placed by a persistence on our present course is a matter of concern to every patriotic citizen who does not desire his government to pay in silver such of its obligations as should be paid in gold nor should our condition be such as to oblige us in a prudent management of our affairs to discontinue calling in and the payment of interest bearing obligation which we have the right to discharge and thus avoid the payment of further interest thereon.

The so-called debtor class for whose benefit the continued compulsory coinage of silver is insisted upon, are for the honest because they are in debt and they should not be suspected of a desire to jeopardize the financial safety of the country, in order that they may cancel their present debts by paying the same in depreciated dollars. Nor should it be forgotten that it is not the rich nor the money lender alone that must submit to such a readjustment enforced by the government and their debtors. The pittance of the widow and the orphan, and the income of helpless beneficiaries of all kinds would be disastrously reduced.

The depositors in savings banks and in other institutions, which hold in trust the savings of the poor, when their little accumulations are scaled down to meet the order of things, would, in their distress, painfully realize the delusion of the promise made to them that plentiful money would improve their condition. We have now on hand all the silver dollars necessary to supply the present needs of the people and to satisfy those who from sentiment wish to see them in circulation. And if their coinage is suspended they can be readily obtained by all who desire them. If the need of more is at any time apparent, their coinage may be renewed.

That disaster has not already overtaken us, furnishes no proof that danger does not wait upon a continuation of the present silver coinage. We have been saved by most careful management and unusual expenditures and by a confident expectation that the commerce of the government in regard to silver coinage would be speedily changed by the action of congress. Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold because of dangers and uncertainties surrounding this question.

Capital timidly shrinks from trade and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable shape in which their money will be returned to them, while enterprise halts at a risk against which care and sagacious management do not protect. As a necessary consequence labor lacks employment and suffering and distress are visited upon a portion of our fellow citizens especially entitled to the careful consideration of those charged with the duties of legislation. No interest appeals to us so strongly for a safe and stable currency as the last army of the unemployed. I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1878.

He then refers to the steamboat service, the marine hospital service and the operations of the life saving service and coast survey departments, commending each on their efficiency and good work accomplished. He recommends that the coast survey be transferred to the navy department.

The president referred to congress the army reports. The army consists of 1,156 officers and 26,765 enlisted men. The board on fortification will shortly make a report to congress and he says West Point is in excellent shape and the attendance is unusually large.

The work of the signal service was reported as improving yearly.

The navy does not include a ship that can stand the seas against any prominent power. The president predicts improvement in the service in the near future, but called the attention of congress to the abuses that the secretary of war found in his department.

The president refers to the report of the postmaster general and calls attention to the deficiency in the revenue it creates and has secured. The business of the country did not give the increased revenue anticipated, and the reduction in postal rate contributed to bring about a deficiency.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general to reduce the charges on domestic money orders of five dollars and less from eight to five cents. This change will materially aid those of our people, who most of all aid themselves of this instrumentality, but to whom the element of the cheapest is of the greatest value.

With this reduction the system would still remain self supporting. The free delivery system has been extended to nineteen additional cities during the year and 178 now enjoy its convenience.

I approve the recommendation of the postmaster general that another assistant be provided for his department.

The report of the attorney general contains a history of the conduct of the department of justice during the last year.

Further restriction of the right to remove the cause from the State to Federal courts, permitting appeals to the Supreme Court from the courts of the District of Columbia and the Territories only in the same cases as they are allowed from State courts, and guarding against an unnecessary number of appeals from the circuit courts. I approve the plan thus outlined, and recommend the legislation necessary for its application to our judicial system.

The present mode of compensating United States Marshals and District Attorneys should, in my opinion, be changed. They are allowed to charge against the government certain fees for service, their income being measured by amount of such fees within a fixed limit as to their annual aggregate. This is direct incitement for them to make their fees in criminal cases as large as possible in an effort to reach the maximum sum permitted. In connection with this subject I desire to suggest the advisability—if it be found not open to constitutional objection—of investing United States Commissioners with the power to try and determine certain violations of law within the grade of misdemeanors. Such trials might be made to depend upon the option of the accused. The Districts courts are now crowded with petty prosecutions, involving a punishment in cases of conviction, of only a slight fine, while parties accused are harrassed beyond endurance.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operations of this important department, and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of Indians. I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition, as a result of prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control. But it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose or policy on this subject which should be supplied.

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. These lands are included in boundaries of 171 reservations of different dimensions, scattered in twenty-one States and Territories, presenting great variations in climate and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among Indians upon these several reservations there exist the most marvelous difference in natural traits and dispositions. While some are lazy, vicious and stupid, others are industrious, peaceable, and intelligent, while a portion of them are self-supporting and independent and have so far advanced in civilization that they make their own laws, administered through officers of their own choice, and educate their children in schools of their own establishment and maintenance. Others still retain in squalor and dependence almost the savagery of their natural state.

In dealing with this question, the desires manifested by the Indians should not be ignored. Here again we find a great diversity. Some of the tribal relations are preserved with the utmost tenacity, while its hold upon others is considerably relaxed. The love of home is strong with all, and yet there are those whose attachment to a particular locality is by no means unique. The ownership of their lands in severalty is much desired by some, while by others, and sometimes the most civilized, such a distribution would be strenuously opposed.

The variation of their wants growing out of and connected with the difference of their several locations should be regarded. Some are upon reservations most fit for grazing, but without stocks or herds, and some on arable land have no agricultural implements. While some of the reservations are of such the size necessary to maintain the number of Indians now upon them, in a few cases, perhaps, they should be enlarged. Add to all this the difference in the administration of the laws among the various tribes, and the same duties are imposed upon all the disposition of the assets and the manner of their contact with the Indians have much to do with their condition and welfare.

The agent who performs the duties of his office with conscientious opportunity to advance their morals and physical improvement and fails to improve them, which he might do, is far better than one who neglects his duty or acts in direction of their ruin. A man who loses sight of the fact that the Indian will be a consistent citizen, but not considerate of estimate [illegible] instantly and the [illegible] has come to

ward the light of their enfranchisement.

The history of all the progress which has been made in the civilization of the Indian I think must disclose the fact that the beginning has been religious teaching followed by an accompanying secular education. While the self-sacrificing and pious men and women who have aided in this good work by their independent endeavor, have for their reward the beneficient results of their labor, and the consciousness of Christian duty well performed. Their valuable services should be fully acknowledged by all who, under the law, are charged with the care and management of our Indian wards.

I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations or subject to care of the government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs, and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the government to improve their situation in the direction of their self-support and complete civilization; that they ascertain from such inspection what if any, of the reservations may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part not needed for Indian occupancy may be purchased by the government from the Indians and disposed of for their benefit.

The President dwells at considerable length on the Indian question, and the scope and duties of the Commission recommended—deeming it essential that such board be composed of men interested in the uplifting and advancement of the red man. He also dwells somewhat on the present and recent troubles with several Western tribes.

The President reverts to the great railroads and the belief that individuals fattened on the public awards. The government will watch the railroad interests and ask of them reasonable rates for the public.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there were on the first day of July, 1885, 345,125 persons borne upon the pension rolls. He advised that the books be purged of fraudulent claimants.

The operations of the patent office demonstrates the activity of the inventive genius of the country for the year ended June 30, 1885; the applications for patents including reissues and for the registration of trade marks and labels numbered 35,688.

The extent of the public domain is referred to, and its expanse from Mexico to the Polar Sea is a matter of pride. He deprecated the acquisition of public land by fraud and favored its occupation alone by actual settlers. The massing of large areas of land into vast estates was scorned.

A recommendation that salaries of Civil Service Commissioners be increased to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

The Utah Commission say no polygamous marriages occur in the Territory, but a large per cent. of the people favor the unholy alliance.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of correctness of the principle upon which law enforcing civil service reform is based, and the report of the committee deserves attention. In its present condition law regulates only a part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies tests of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination. The people may well trust the committee to execute the law under perfect fairness and with as little irritation as possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest an amendment of the methods of its execution, but I venture to charge that we shall never again be remitted to a system which distributes public positions merely as rewards for partisan service.

The President strongly supports Civil Service and says it came not too soon to check the progress of demoralization, hurried on by the thousands who seek party success for the personal reward it promises, and men should be retained in office for competency, not because they were found there, and the wholesale discharged for indolence and incompetency is sneered at.

The Civil-Service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the mere party worker; these in both the phases is seen benefit to the public service.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession of the presidency in the event of the death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President is such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress but no result has been reached. The recent lament at the death of Vice President and vacancies at the same time in all other offices the incumbents of which might immediately exercise the functions of the presidential office, has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a condition of such condition of affairs should not be permitted.

In conclusion I commend to the wisdom and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, the welfare and the concentration of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accumulation of sectional aims is to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us and a stern determination to perform our duty will most give us place among those who have added in the day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Washington, December 8, 1885.

They that marry ancient people merely in expectation to bury them, have their action in hope that one will come and cut the halter.—*Thomas Fuller.*

DEAD.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt

Dies Suddenly This Afternoon.

At His Home in New York City.

The Rich as Well the Poor Must Die.

Great Excitement in that City Over His Death.

DROPPED DEAD.

Hon. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the Millionaire, Dies Suddenly.

By Telegraph to THE BEACON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—William H. Vanderbilt, the millionaire railroad magnate dropped dead at 2.30 this afternoon, at his residence in this city. He died very suddenly and though no particulars are given, it is supposed that appoplexy or heart disease was the cause. He was the wealthiest man in America. His sudden death has caused a great sensation in this city. When the word was first received, it was doubted by his many friends, but on hastening to his residence it was found to be only too true.

W. H. Vanderbilt was the son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who gave the family its name, fame and wealth. Cornelius began on a steamboat and rapidly amassed a fortune which his son W. H. Vanderbilt carefully handled and increased in worth. He owned a controlling interest in the Hudson river and New York Central consolidated roads. He owned other stocks and was an admirer of fast horses among other fancies.

Mr. Talmage's tabernacle now has 3,272 members.

Experienced apothecaries all over the country are thinking of moving to Georgia.

The Daily Sentinel.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1885.

The President's Message.

We present to our readers in this issue the first message issued by President Cleveland. Though it is very long and covers almost the entire space of our paper, it will be found very interesting and we hope no one will fail to read it from beginning to end. This is the first time in the history of Fort Wayne newspapers that the president's message, containing so many columns, was given to its readers four hours after it was read in the house of representatives. Only by by being a member of the Associated Press are we permitted to avail ourselves of this telegraph franchise and secure the news in advance of other papers.

THE CITY.

The police did not make an arrest last night.

George Romey sues John Benninghoff for $400.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter went to Cincinnati to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Korn, of Huntertown, left for Texas, to-day, to reside.

Read the message before you go to bed. You will profit by so doing.

Rev. Brown, of the Wayne Street M. E. church, is preaching some excellent sermons.

Chas. F. Schilling has been appointed administrator of the estate of Fred. J. Barthold. Bond, $7,400.

Mr. John Hench is twenty-seven years old to day, and the friends of the courteous bailiff smoke the choicest.

Trains on all the railroads were delayed to-day by the snow and cold weather, but no casualties are reported.

J. S. Fenkenbiner has been given a permit to erect a two story brick house, on lot 15, East Berry street, at a cost of $6,000.

Robert Collins, a Grand Rapids brakeman, had his right hand smashed in the east yards last night and will lose two fingers.

The Congregational church will hold its social Thursday evening, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. W. B. Knebt, 213 West Washington street, corner of Van Buren.

Mayor Muhler fined Wm. Grindoerfer $20 and sent him to jail for ten days for living with his dead brother's wife in an illicit way. The woman has not been tried yet.

Judge Hench gave these judgments: James Hoppe vs. John A. Cremer et al. for $443; Dr. A. J. Laubach vs. John A. Scott for $258.98; Helen C. Root vs. May M. Fry, for $6,050.30.

Department Commander Foster orders an inspection of all Grand Army Posts between the 1st and 21st days of January. Mr. Foster also requests donations from the posts to fix up a Christmas tree at the Soldiers Home.

The indications for the lower lake region, as reported by the weather bureau at Washington to THE SENTINEL, are as follows: Threatening weather, and snow, warmer, east to south winds, becoming variable, lower barometer.

It was through the recommendation of a personal friend who had used Athlophoros for rheumatism that I was induced to handle it. I now consider it a staple among my patent medicines. Sohn L. Therme, druggist, Farmington, Iowa.

The Gerding Brothers, who formerly ran the grocery opposite THE SENTINEL office, have purchased Dr. Henry Read's livery stable and took possession this morning. They are both accommodating and pleasant gentlemen. Dr. Read will devote his whole time to the practice of his profession.

C. L. Lockwood, general passenger agent of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, has issued this Christmas note: Holiday excursion rates—Rates will be one and one third fare between all local stations. Selling days for Christmas, December 24 and 25; return limit, January 2. Selling days for New Years, December 31 and January 1; return limit, January 2. No tickets to be sold at less than twenty-five cents.

Referring to Senator Voorhees' remark that Judge Lowry was one of the men likely to succeed Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks as a political leader in Indiana, Hon. J. B. Stoll adds, in the South Bend *Times*: "Judge Lowry sustained very intimate political relations to the late vice president, and they have for many years been warm personal friends. Judge Lowry presided over the convention that first nominated Mr. Hendricks for governor in 1860."

Some genius proposes to introduce paper shirts. This might do for Japan, but would prove a "thin thing" for the doctors, because rheumatism, etc., would become frequent. If, however, people would keep Scratch Oil convenient, paper shirts might still be a success. It costs only 25 cents.

TWO OF 'EM

New Railroads Directed to Fort Wayne and Certain to Come.

A meeting of the stockholders of the proposed Burlington, Lafayette and Western road was held at Lafayette, yesterday, when a new board of directors was chosen, as follows: O. W. Child and Joseph Lederle, of New York; G. J. Heninger, of Lafayette; Adam Blinn, of Carroll county, and Carl C. Winter, of Danville, Ill. Henninger was chosen president and Winter secretary. It was decided to extend the line from Kokomo to Fort Wayne, and from its present terminus on the west to Terre Haute. The company is said to have several miles of road bed graded in Howard county, and to have most of the right of way through Carroll county.

The Burlington road has increased its capital stock $2,000,000 and filed articles with the secretary of state to extend its line to Fort Wayne.

The extention of the Baltimore and Ohio line from Pittsburg to Chicago junction, via Fort Wayne, is another important line and it is certain as daylight that they will be built. Fort Wayne gentlemen, notably Mr. Henry Williams and Mr. Edward Evans, have and are securing the right of way for the proposed new lines to Fort Wayne. THE SENTINEL congratulates the people of the Summit city on those substantial and assured acquisitions to our wealth and transportation facility.

"Give me another horse, bind up my wounds," cried Richard the Third at Bosworth Field. A bottle of St. Jacobs Oil would not only have healed his wounds, but would have helped his horse, if it had broken down in the fight.

Death of Mrs. A. G. Porter.

After weeks of suffering, Mrs. Cornelia Stone, wife of ex-Governor Porter, died at her home, in Indianapolis, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Governor Porter and Miss Stone became acquainted in Washington, while he was first comptroller of the treasury, and the attachment that attended their meeting was consummated in marriage five years ago, just previous to his inauguration as governor. Her funeral occurs Thursday.

J. D. Alleger, editor of the Monroeville *Breeze*, nicely writes up the Jeffersonian excursion to Indianapolis in the Monroeville *Breeze*. Besides the genial editor of the *Breeze*, Col. A. B. Mundorff, J. B. Niezer, Postmaster Ed. Finan, W. D. Baker, H. Krick, C. Flaugh, J. A. Johnson, Dr. A. Engle and other Monroeville gentlemen went to Indianapolis with the Jeffersonians.

Catherine Hellburg to-day settled her damage suit with William Moellering for $1,200, the latter paying all the costs, including the lawyers' fees of the plaintiff. The suit grew out of the killing of Mrs. Hellburg's husband while engaged in tearing down the walls of the old First Presbyterian church building, the deceased being employed by Mr. Moellering.

Where is the "oldest inhabitant" who predicted an open winter? Where now lingereth the muskrat that built his house flimsily in expectation of mild blasts from the north and warm zephyrs from the sunny south? These are questions that agitate the mind of the young men who blew his wealth in on show tickets and the tempting bivalve to establish solidity with his best girl.

"A bull in a china shop" is out of place, but a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the china closet, or any other handy place, is something that every sensible housekeeper likes to have. For croup, bronchitis, sore chests and colds it is a prompt and efficacious remedy.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Mrs. Coleman's house caught fire this afternoon and the department ran to the corner of Third and Barthold streets where it blazed.

The United States court met this morning and adjourned until to-morrow.

An Extended Popularity.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have been before the public many years. For relieving coughs and throat troubles they are superior to all other articles. *Sold only in boxes.*

Unclaimed Fees.

The following persons have fees in my office, which will be paid into the county treasury if not claimed on or before December 31, 1885.

WILLIS D. MAHER,
County Clerk.

Mary Bantister, William Bookwalter, Phoebe Bowman, J. C. Bowlin, W. D. Bowers, A. E. Barcus, Jane Chapman, B. M. Cobb, Minnie Clay, N. Crawford, Elizabeth Dingman, Mary E. Fitch, Dr. Gobrecht, Victor Juhan, Thomas Jackson, James Kelly, Jacob Landen, Honora Myton, George Reed, P. J. Reiter, Matilda Ray, Joseph Swinney, Emeline Stewart, Charles Sommers, D. S. Smith, E. L. Jhirlock, George Shoyer, James Smith and O. H. Ballou. No orders taken.

A Bad Collision.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 8.—Near Dennison, Ohio, last night, two Pan Handle freight trains collided, demolishing both engines and six cars and almost instantly killing a brakeman Wm. Knouse, of Vanango, Penn.

A Bold Robbery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The jewelry store of E. N. Marks & Co., on Adams street, was entered by burglars last night and watches and diamonds valued at $10,000 were carried off.

D. S. Ridelshimer sues Joseph Myton for $100 and William M. Funk for $150.